We claim:

1. A method of analyzing a subject sample for a plurality of subject-derived markers selected to distinguish amongst a plurality of cardiovascular disorders, comprising:

assaying said sample for the presence or amount of one or more subject-derived markers related to blood pressure regulation, and for the presence or amount of one or more subject-derived markers related to myocardial injury, and

characterizing said subject's risk of having developed or of developing each of said plurality of cardiovascular disorders based upon the presence or amount of said markers, wherein the amount of at least one of said one or more subject-derived markers is not compared to a predetermined threshold amount.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said characterization step is performed without comparing the amount of any of said markers to a predetermined threshold amount.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said subject-derived marker(s) related to blood pressure regulation are selected from the group consisting of B-type natriuretic peptide, a marker related to B-type natriuretic peptide, C-type natriuretic factor, urotensin II, arginine vasopressin, aldosterone, angiotensin I, angiotensin II, angiotensin III, bradykinin, calcitonin, procalcitonin, calcitonin gene related peptide, adrenomedullin, calcyphosine, endothelin-2, endothelin-3, rennin, A-type natriuretic peptide, and urodilatin, and wherein said subject-derived marker(s) related to myocardial injury are selected from the group consisting of free cardiac troponin I, free cardiac troponin T, cardiac troponin I in a complex comprising one or both of troponin T and troponin C, cardiac troponin T in a complex comprising one or both of troponin I and troponin C, free and complexed cardiac troponin I, free and complexed cardiac troponin T, creatine kinase-MB, myoglobin, glycogen phosphorylase-BB, annexin B, β-enolase, heart-type fatty acid binding protein, and S-100ao.

4. A method according to claim 3, wherein said method comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of B-type natriuretic peptide or a marker related to B-type natriuretic peptide, creatine kinase-MB, total cardiac troponin I, and myoglobin.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein said method further comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of one or more subject-derived markers related to inflammation.

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein said characterization step is performed without comparing the amount of any of said marker(s) related to inflammation to a predetermined threshold amount.

7. A method according to claim 5, wherein said marker(s) related to inflammation are selected from the group consisting of C-reactive protein, an interleukin, interleukin-1 receptor agonist, CD54, CD106, monocyte chemotactic protein-1, caspase-3, lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase, mast cell tryptase, eosinophil cationic protein, KL-6, haptoglobin, tumor necrosis factor α, tumor necrosis factor β, fibronectin, and vascular endothelial growth factor.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein said method comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of B-type natriuretic peptide or a marker related to B-type natriuretic peptide, creatine kinase-MB, total cardiac troponin I, myoglobin, and C-reactive protein.

9. A method according to claim 1, wherein said method further comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of one or more subject-derived markers related to coagulation and hemostasis.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein said characterization step is performed without comparing the amount of any of said marker(s) related to coagulation and hemostasis to a predetermined threshold amount.

11. A method according to claim 9, wherein said subject-derived marker(s) related to coagulation and hemostasis are selected from the group consisting of plasmin, fibrinogen, D-dimer, β-thromboglobulin, platelet factor 4, fibrinopeptide A, platelet-derived growth factor, prothrombin fragment 1+2, plasmin-α2-antiplasmin complex, thrombin-antithrombin III complex, P-selectin, thrombin, von Willebrand factor, tissue factor, and thrombus precursor protein.

12. A method according to claim 11, wherein said method comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of B-type natriuretic peptide or a marker related to B-type natriuretic peptide, D-dimer, creatine kinase-MB, total cardiac troponin I, and myoglobin.

13. A method according to claim 5, wherein said method further comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of a subject-derived marker related to coagulation and hemostasis.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein said method comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of B-type natriuretic peptide or a marker related to B-type natriuretic peptide, D-dimer, creatine kinase-MB, total cardiac troponin I, myoglobin, and C-reactive protein.

15. A method according to claim 1, wherein said subject sample is selected from the group consisting of a blood sample, a serum sample, and a plasma sample.

16. A method according to claim 1, wherein said plurality of cardiovascular disorders are selected from the group consisting of myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, acute coronary syndrome, unstable angina, and pulmonary embolism.

17. A method according to claim 1, wherein said correlating step comprises comparing at least one marker amount to a predetermined threshold level.

18. A test device for performing the method of claim 1, comprising:

a test surface comprising a plurality of discrete addressable locations corresponding to said plurality of subject-derived markers, each said location comprising an antibody immobilized at said location selected to bind for detection one of said plurality of subject-derived markers.

19. A method of analyzing a subject sample for a plurality of subject-derived markers selected to distinguish amongst a plurality of cerebrovascular disorders, comprising:

assaying said sample for the presence or amount of one or more subject-derived markers related to blood pressure regulation, and for the presence or amount of one or more subject-derived markers related to neural tissue injury, and

characterizing said subject's risk of having developed or of developing each of said plurality of cerebrovascular disorders based upon the presence or amount of said markers, wherein the amount of one or more of said markers is not compared to a predetermined threshold amount.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein said characterization step is performed without comparing the amount of any of said markers to a predetermined threshold amount.

21. A method according to claim 19, wherein said subject-derived marker(s) related to blood pressure regulation are selected from the group consisting of B-type natriuretic peptide, a marker related to B-type natriuretic peptide, C-type natriuretic factor, urotensin II, arginine vasopressin, aldosterone, angiotensin I, angiotensin II, angiotensin III, bradykinin, calcitonin, procalcitonin, calcitonin gene related peptide, adrenomedullin, calcyphosine, endothelin-2, endothelin-3, rennin, A-type natriuretic peptide, and urodilatin, and wherein said subject-derived marker(s) related to neural tissue injury are selected from the group consisting of precerebellin 1, cerebillin 1, cerebellin 3, chimerin 1, chimerin 2, calbrain, calbindin D, brain tubulin, brain fatty acid binding protein ("B-FABP"), brain derived neurotrophic factor ("BDNF"), carbonic anhydrase XI, CACNA1A calcium channel gene, nerve growth factor β, atrophin 1, apolipoprotein E4-1, protein 4.1B, 14-3-3 protein, ciliary neurotrophic factor, creatine kinase-BB, C-tau, glial fibrillary acidic protein ("GFAP"), neural cell adhesion molecule ("NCAM"), neuron specific enolase, S-100b, prostaglandin D synthase, neurokinin A, neurotensin, and secretagogin.

22. A method according to claim 19, wherein said method further comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of one or more subject-derived markers related to inflammation.

23. A method according to claim 22, wherein said characterization step is performed without comparing the amount of any of said marker(s) related to inflammation to a predetermined threshold amount.

24. A method according to claim 19, wherein said method further comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of one or more subject-derived markers related to coagulation and hemostasis.

25. A method according to claim 24, wherein said characterization step is performed without comparing the amount of any of said marker(s) related to coagulation and hemostasis to a predetermined threshold amount.

26. A method according to claim 19, wherein said method further comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of one or more subject-derived markers related to apoptosis.

27. A method according to claim 26, wherein said subject-derived marker(s) related to apoptosis are selected from the group consisting of spectrin, cathepsin D, caspase 3, s-acetyl glutathione, and ubiquitin fusion degradation protein 1 homolog.

28. A method according to claim 27, wherein said characterization step is performed without comparing the amount of any of said marker(s) related to apoptosis to a predetermined threshold amount.

29. A method according to claim 19, wherein said method further comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of one or more subject-derived acute phase markers.

30. A method according to claim 29, wherein said subject-derived acute phase marker(s) are selected from the group consisting of hepcidin, HSP-60, HSP-65, HSP-70, S-FAS ligand, asymmetric dimethylarginine, matrix metalloproteins 11, 3, and 9, defensin HBD 1, defensin HBD 2, serum amyloid A, oxidized LDL, insulin like growth factor, transforming growth factor β, e-selectin, glutathione-S-transferase, hypoxia-inducible factor-1α, inducible nitric oxide synthase, intracellular adhesion molecule, lactate dehydrogenase, monocyte chemoattractant peptide-1, n-acetyl aspartate, prostaglandin E2, receptor activator of nuclear factor ligand, TNF receptor superfamily member 1A, TNFα, vascular cell adhesion molecule, and cystatin C.

31. A method according to claim 27, wherein said characterization step is performed without comparing the amount of any of said acute phase marker(s) to a predetermined threshold amount.

32. A method according to claim 19, wherein said method comprises assaying said sample for the presence or amount of B-type natriuretic peptide or a marker related to B-type natriuretic peptide, caspase-3, interleukin-8, creatine kinase-BB, C-reactive protein, S-100b, matrix metalloprotein-9, and neural cell adhesion molecule.

33. A method according to claim 19, wherein said plurality of cerebrovascular disorders are selected from the group consisting of ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic stroke, transient ischemic attack, and subarachnoid hemorrhage.

34. A method according to claim 19, wherein said subject sample is selected from the group consisting of a blood sample, a serum sample, and a plasma sample.

35. A test device for performing the method of claim 19, comprising:

a test surface comprising a plurality of discrete addressable locations corresponding to said plurality of subject-derived markers, each said location comprising an antibody immobilized at said location selected to bind for detection one of said plurality of subject-derived markers.

36. A method of analyzing a subject sample for a plurality of subject-derived markers selected to identify subjects suffering from myocardial infarction, comprising:

assaying said sample for the presence or amount of a plurality of subject-derived marker(s) related to myocardial injury selected from the group consisting of free cardiac troponin I, free cardiac troponin T, cardiac troponin I in a complex comprising one or both of troponin T and troponin C, cardiac troponin T in a complex comprising one or both of troponin I and troponin C, free and complexed cardiac troponin I, free and complexed cardiac troponin T, creatine kinase-MB, myoglobin, glycogen phosphorylase-BB, annexin B, β-enolase, heart-type fatty acid binding protein, and S-100ao, and

characterizing said subject's risk of having suffered a myocardial infarction based upon the presence or amount of said markers, wherein the amount of each of said markers is not compared to a predetermined threshold amount.